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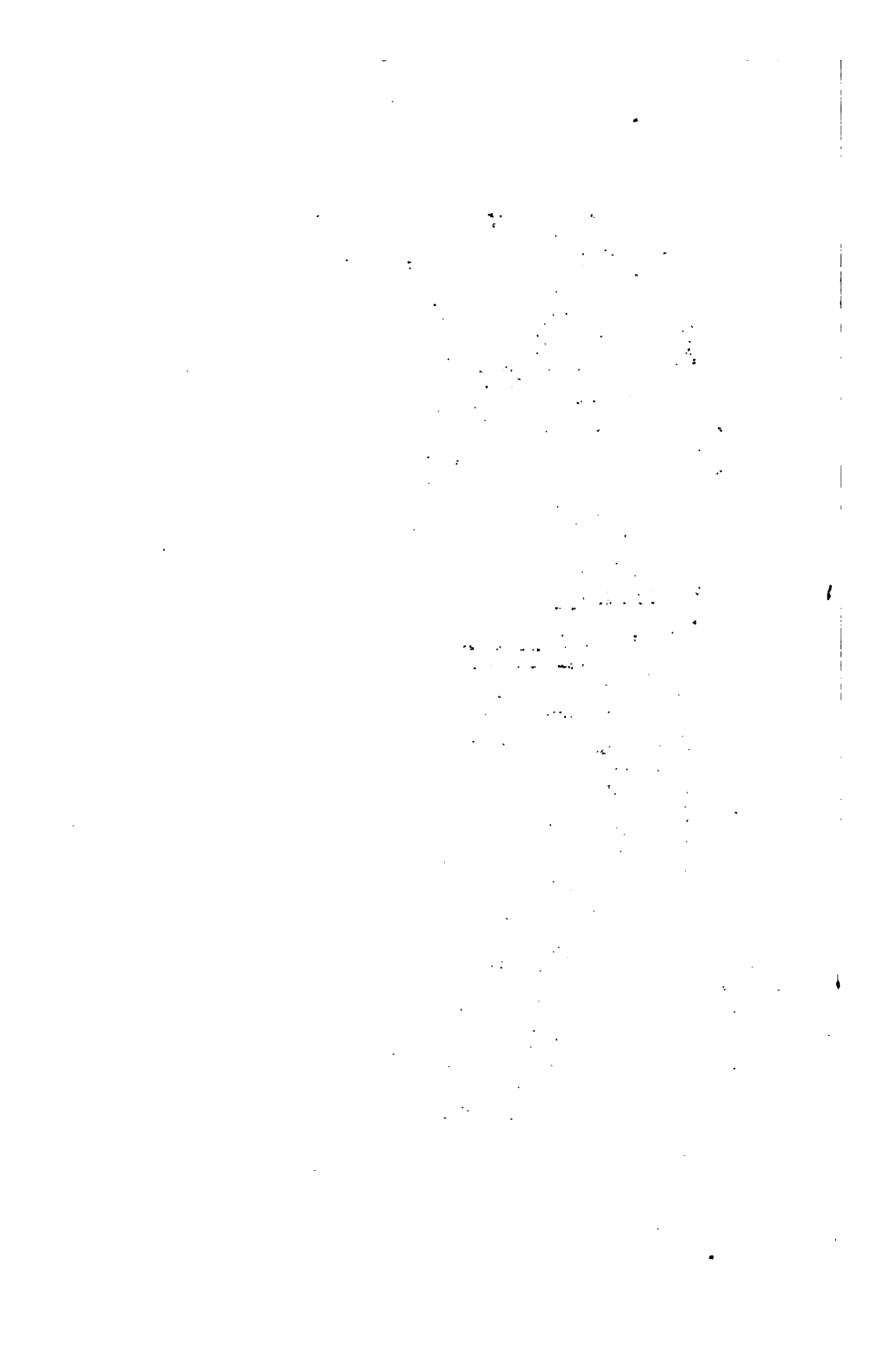
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HELPS
TO THE
BUILDING OF CHURCHES,
PARSONAGE HOUSES,
AND
SCHOOLS.





THE
A. FOSLER;
AND G. SEELEY, FLEET STREET, LONDON.
1842.



HELPS
TO THE
BUILDING OF CHURCHES,
PARSONAGE HOUSES,
AND
SCHOOLS :

CONTAINING
PLANS, ELEVATIONS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c.

BY
THE REV. W. CARUS WILSON, M.A.
RECTOR OF WHITTINGTON,
AND PERPETUAL CURATE OF CASTERTON.

"This people say, The time is not come, the time that the Lord's house should be built. Then came the word of the Lord by Haggai the prophet, saying, Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your celled houses, and this house lie waste? Now therefore thus saith the Lord of hosts, Consider your ways."—HAGGAI I. 2—5.

SECOND EDITION.

KIRKBY LONSDALE:
A. FOSTER:
L. AND G. SEELEY, FLEET STREET, LONDON.
1842.



“How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts! My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord. For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand. I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.”

PSALM lxxxiv. 1, 2, 10.

“My flesh longeth for thee in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is; to see thy power and thy glory, so as I have seen thee in the sanctuary.”

PSALM lxiii. 1, 2.

“But will God indeed dwell on the earth? behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain thee; how much less this house that I have builded?”

“And the Lord said unto him, I have heard thy prayer and thy supplication, that thou hast made before me: I have hallowed this house, which thou hast built, to put my name there for ever; and mine eyes and mine heart shall be there perpetually.”

1 KINGS viii. 27. ix. 3.

"When ye go over Jordan, and dwell in the land, there shall be a place which the Lord your God shall choose to cause his name to dwell there."

DEUT. xii. 10, 11.

"In all places where I record my name I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee."

EXODUS xx. 24.

"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."

MATTHEW xviii. 20.

"Let us rise up and build."

NEHEMIAH ii. 18.

"Whatsoever is commanded by the God of heaven, let it be diligently done for the house of the God of heaven."

EZRA vii. 23.

"And the God that hath caused his name to dwell there destroy all kings and people, that shall put to their hand to alter and to destroy this house of God which is at Jerusalem."

EZRA vi. 12.

"The God of heaven, he will prosper us; therefore, we his servants will arise and build."

NEHEMIAH ii. 20.

"And the Lord stirred up the spirit of Zerubabel the son of Shealtiel, governor of Judah, and the spirit of Joshua the son of Josedech, the high priest, and the spirit of all the remnant of the people; and they came and did work in the house of the Lord of hosts, their God."

HAGGAI i. 14.

"Blessed be the Lord God of our fathers, which hath put such a thing as this in the king's heart, to beautify the house of the Lord which is in Jerusalem."

EZRA vii. 27.

"Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things. And blessed be his glorious name for ever: and let the whole earth be filled with his glory; Amen, and Amen."

PSALM lxxii. 18, 19.

NEW CHURCHES.

But liberty, and triumphs on the Main,
And laurelled Armies—not to be withstood,
What serve they? if, on transitory good
Intent, and sedulous of abject gain,
The state (ah surely not preserved in vain!)
Forbear to shape due channels which the Flood
Of sacred Truth may enter—till it brood
O'er the wide realm, as o'er the Egyptian Plain
The all-sustaining Nile. No more—the time
Is conscious of her want; through England's bounds,
In rival haste, the wished-for Temples rise!
I hear their Sabbath bells' harmonious chime
Float on the breeze—the heavenliest of all sounds
That hill or vale prolongs or multiplies!

WORDSWORTH.



CASTERTON CHAPEL, AND THE CLERGY SCHOOL.

HELPS
TO
THE BUILDING
OF
CHURCHES, PARSONAGE HOUSES,
AND
SCHOOLS.

THE design of the present publication is to help forward the good work of building Churches, Parsonage Houses, and Schools; by shewing, on the one hand, the great facilities which are now in existence for their accomplishment; and, on the other hand, what has been done with great satisfaction, and at a moderate expence.

And truly, of all the plans for usefulness which present themselves for adoption in the present day, none can more fully commend themselves than that of introducing places of worship in districts clearly requiring them. We must, I think, be brought to this conclusion, whether we consider the importance of promoting the interest of our Established Church; (and who amongst her faithful members can do otherwise, in these eventful days, than feel a growing conviction that the interests of true religion in our land are identified with those of our invaluable establishment?) or whether we consider the spiritual welfare of our fellow-creatures, or the civil and temporal advantages of the community to which we belong.

If the Church be to the Christian, what the Ark, the Tabernacle, the Temple was to the Israelites of old; who that knows any thing of their warm and expectant feeling towards the Sanctuary, as, in an especial manner, the residence of the Deity amongst men; and who that experiences from time to time the comfort, and strength, and direction, which are to be found in the Courts of Him who there peculiarly "waiteth to be gracious," can do otherwise than exert himself to the utmost, that his fellow-countrymen at least may be admitted to a participation of his privileges?

If our Saviour has promised to be present

where "two or three are gathered together in His name;" and if Christians are warned not to "forsake the assembling of themselves together as saints," can we be satisfied with our exercises of charity, so long as there are any of our countrymen without the opportunity of enjoying such blessedness?

It is possible that some benevolent persons may be so locally situated, as not to have been impressed with the necessity of throwing their exertions into this channel. To awaken their interest, it is only necessary to refer them to the statement of the two Societies established in the Dioceses of Chester and Lichfield, for the enlargement and increase of Churches and Chapels.

The Bishop of Chester, (who commenced the good work in his Diocese with the munificent donation of £500; and to whom the country at large is greatly indebted for having set the example which has been followed in other Dioceses,) makes the following statement in his printed circular:

The Eastern parts of these two counties contain a population which is increasing with great rapidity, and amounted, by the last census,* to about 1,400,000. The consequence is, that in almost every town and village of the district from Preston to Macclesfield, the accommodation in the Churches and Chapels is altogether inadequate to the wants of the population.

* That of A. D. 1831.

4 HELPS TO THE BUILDING OF CHURCHES,

The extent of the deficiency may be better understood by a few details:

The town and parish of Wigan contained, at the last census, 44,485 persons. The Churches and Chapels, (including two recently consecrated,) accommodate 6,900. The town itself has 20,754 inhabitants, with only two Churches.

The town and parish of Bolton	} inhabitants, 63,038 ... accommodation for 7,835
The town and parish of Bury	
	} 47,829 5,200

Passing over Manchester, Prestwich, Stockport, Macclesfield, and confining ourselves to a few insulated cases—

Mottram contains a population of	} 15,530, with Church accommodation for 1,000
Cheadle	
Colne	8,154, 460
Heaton Norris (Chapelry of Manchester) ...	16,955, 1,200
	} 11,238, 400

Duckinfield, a township in Stockport parish, contains 14,688 inhabitants, with no Church or Clergyman whatever.

This is a specimen of the state of the whole district. Some parts have been more relieved than others by the Churches built under the Parliamentary grant. But the average state is, still, that not more than one-tenth of the people, OF ALL CONDITIONS, can be seated in the Churches; and as the original Churches and Chapels are almost wholly occupied with appropriated pews, OF THE OPERATIVE CLASSES not one-twentieth, or even fiftieth, can find admission.

A similar statement appears in the circular of the Lichfield Diocesan Society:

COUNTY AND PARISH.	POPULATION IN 1831.	FREE SITTINGS.	TOTAL SITTINGS.	PROPORTION TO POPULATION.
<i>Stafford.</i>				
King's Swinford	15,156	1,256	3,200	Little more than one-fifth
Sedgley	20,577	2,248	3,909	Less than one-fifth
Wednesbury ..	7,537	600	1,400	— one-sixth
Leek	6,800	200	1,100	— one-sixth
West Bromwich	15,327	1,310	2,492	— one-sixth
Norton in the } Moors.....	2,407	not 20	309	About one-eighth
Smethick } Chapelry }	2,676	256	316	Less than one-eighth
Tipton	14,951	850	1,350	— one-tenth
<i>Warwick.</i>				
Edgbaston	3,954	48	644	Less than one-sixth
Foleshill	6,639	340	993	Little more than one-seventh
Birmingham ...	120,000	6,911	15,884	Less than one-seventh
Ashsted, near } Birmingham }	12,628	200	1,030	— one-twelfth
<i>Derby.</i>				
St. Peter's, } Derby }	6,704	300	930	Little less than one-seventh
Heanor	5,021	None	600	— one-eighth
Ilkeston	4,446	—	408	— one-eighth
Mellor.....	5,744	—	600	— one-ninth
<i>Salop.</i>				
Dawley	6,877	732	1,100	Little less than one-sixth
Lilleshall	3,569	180	480	— one-seventh
Total	261,983	15,451	36,835	Less than one-seventh

While these are only specimens of the lamentable deficiency of Church accommodation, which exists in these two Dioceses, it would be some relief if we could hope that the evil were confined to them: but the Diocese of York, and the manufacturing districts especially of other Dioceses, can make the same report. Now, if

the benevolent members of our Church see no call for their exertions in their own districts, let them consider whether they can improve their talent more effectually, than by extending their aid to more needy quarters; bearing in mind the Apostle's direction in 2 Cor. viii. 14: "But by an equality; that now at this time, your abundance may be a supply for their want." And if it is desired to avoid all trouble in the matter, and no peculiar interest is felt in any individual parish, the Incorporated Society, or local Diocesan Societies, may be depended on for the wise and useful disposal of any sums entrusted to them.

But where persons are anxious to build Churches on their own account, it is delightful to think what great facilities are now given for the purpose: and I proceed to acquaint my readers with the encouragement which exists for setting about the work, as it respects *the legal arrangements*, and also as it respects the *moderate expense at which the work may be completed*.

I. *As it respects the legal arrangements.*

During the time of the late Mr. Percival, and subsequently, attempts have been made to encourage the building of Churches by granting the right of nomination. It may be a question whether the law, as it at present stands, gives suf-

ficient encouragement; but still it may be safely asserted, that no one need be deterred, in any reasonable case, from indulging the full expectation of accomplishing his object.

The Act of 1 and 2 William IV. cap. 38.* provides for the building of Churches and the granting of patronage in two cases :

1. Where the population amounts to 2000, and the existing Churches do not afford accommodation for more than one-third of the inhabitants.

2. Where 300 persons, whatever may be the amount of the whole population, reside upwards of two miles from any existing Church or Chapel, and within one mile of the proposed new Church.

In both these cases, the Bishop of the Diocese is empowered to declare, that the right of nominating a minister to such new Church or Chapel shall for ever be in the persons building and endowing the same, or in such trustees as they shall appoint.

But upon the following conditions :

1. That an Endowment of One Thousand Pounds, at least, be secured for the Minister, upon lands, or money in the funds, in addition to the Pew Rents and Profits arising from the said Church.

* The Act may be procured through any bookseller.

2. That a Fund be secured for the repairs of the said Church, in manner following: viz. one sum, equal in amount to Five Pounds upon every One Hundred Pounds of the original cost of the Church, to be secured upon lands, or money in the funds, as aforesaid; and also a further sum to be reserved annually out of the Pew Rents of the Church, after the rate of Five Pounds for every One Hundred Pounds of the sum so to be provided, as last aforesaid.

3. That one-third at least of the Sittings be and continue for ever as Free Sittings.

4. That no more than Five Trustees be appointed to the Church.

These conditions being complied with, there are no legal impediments in the way of the erection of a Church, or of the Bishop granting the patronage for ever, except under the following circumstances:

Persons intending to build and endow, are required to give notice to the Patron and Incumbent of the Parish Church, stating particulars: and in case such Patron shall, within two months after being served with such notice, bind himself by bond or other sufficient security, that he will within two years build the Church required, such Patron must have the preference.

Furthermore, if any person or persons undertake to enlarge a Parish Church, within two years, under bond as aforesaid, so that more than

one-third of the population shall be accommodated; in that case the enlargement of the Parish Church shall have the preference to the erection of a new one.

There is another very important and valuable provision of the new Church Building Act, which empowers the Commissioners for building Churches, with the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, to grant the patronage for ever *in all other cases* not specified in the act, where it shall appear to them fit and proper to do so.

In all cases not falling under the two specified classes provided for by the Act, and where the Commissioners have to give their consent, application in writing must be made to the Commissioners,* stating particulars; who are required to send copies of such application to the Patron and Incumbent of the Parish Church; and declare the right of nomination, until the expiration of three months from the time when they shall have sent such copies to such Patron and Incumbent.

The process may appear more simple and certain, where a case falls under either of the cases

* "ALL LETTERS to Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new Churches must be directed in the following words exactly, and no other:—

"*Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed under the Act for the building, and promoting the building of additional Churches,*

'LONDON.'

specified in the Act, and consequently under the sole discretion of the Bishop of the Diocese; but it may be confidently stated, that the Commissioners have every disposition to concur in all cases approved of by the Diocesan; and that wherever it clearly appears, that a new Church will be much more convenient for two or three hundred persons, than the Parish Church, then consent will be readily given.

So much for the *legal* facilities now existing.

Supposing then a person or persons resolve upon building a Church to the glory of God, and the best interests of mankind, the first enquiry is into the circumstances of the proposed site.

If it be in a parish containing 2000 souls or upwards, without accommodation in the existing Churches for more than one-third of the population; or, if it be in the midst of 300 persons situate two miles or more from the Parish Church, the parties have only to do with the Bishop. In all other cases, the consent of the Commissioners, as well as the Bishop, is necessary.

But in *all* cases, an application to the Bishop is the first step, with a full statement of the case: and the Bishop approving, it is strongly recommended to apply in the next instance to his Secretary, for the necessary instructions and forms of notice, &c., since, by his experience, both time and expense are saved.

It is not always an easy matter to determine under what provision of the Act a case comes.

And a difficulty occurs from an oversight in the framers of the Act; who have not had in their eye the case of many of our northern parishes, consisting of several distinct and distant townships and chapelries. One would suppose that in determining the point of existing accommodation, the rule would be the Parish Church and the township in which it is situated, or the surrounding population usually attending it: but a different construction is put upon the Act; and the parties are now required to take the population of the whole parish, and the measurement of every Church and Chapel throughout it. It is to be hoped that a defect so manifest, and so calculated to impede in certain cases the good work, will not long remain unremedied.*

The Bishop's consent being obtained, as well as the Commissioners' where required; and the notices to the Patron and Incumbent having expired without interference on their part; the next

* There can be no reason whatever why the claim of one district of a parish to a new Church should be dependent in any degree upon the population or the size of a Chapel in a township perhaps fifteen or twenty miles distant from it. In the case of Skerton, close to Lancaster, the census had to be taken, and the Chapel to be measured, in a township extending almost to the town of Preston; and in the case of Casterton, the same was done throughout the six chapelries of Kirkby Lonsdale, at a distance of 5, 8, and 10 miles.

step is to determine the *site*. The ground must be freehold. It is desirable that all should be clear and satisfactory as to title; but there is an important clause in the Act, which declares that property conveyed for the site of any Church shall not be subject to question after five years.

These preliminaries being satisfactorily arranged, the next matter for decision is the *style of building*. It is much to be regretted, that the money expended on many of our modern churches, and the statements, even in some influential quarters, of the necessary expenses of the erection of a Church, have been calculated to discourage persons from the undertaking.

How different would have been the condition of many of our modern Churches, if half the money devoted to their erection had been reserved for their endowment! In many cases, a Church would have lost nothing of its becoming and ecclesiastical character; and the melancholy spectacle would have been spared of a magnificent edifice and a starving minister. A Church destitute of architectural propriety is in no case recommended: but the maintenance of that propriety is quite compatible with the strictest economy; and in no way depends upon an expenditure, so injurious to the best interests of the Church itself, and so discouraging to many who would embark in Church building.

The chief design of this publication is to show what has recently been done very successfully, and at a very moderate expense.

It would not be without considerable reluctance, that the Chapel at Casterton should be brought forward as a model, were it not that it has met with the decided approbation of the many persons who have visited it, together with the Clergy Daughters' School, since their erection in 1833; and were it not, also, that it has been impossible to meet the many applications which have been made for the plans and elevations from various parts of the kingdom. If no other reason existed for the present publication, it is hoped that that of its being the only means of gratifying the wishes of persons engaged in similar undertakings will be deemed sufficient.

It is not for a moment supposed, that other plans, equally good, may not be adopted; but it is always a satisfaction to see what has actually been accomplished with the fullest success in all respects; and the following statement may, at all events, prove a valuable guide to those who are inexperienced in these matters.

The Chapel at Casterton was built in the year 1833. It was intended, as well for the convenience of the township, situated at some distance from the Parish Church, as for the perfecting of the arrangements for the Clergy Daughters' School. The congregations assembling in the

Chapel, as well as the advantages accruing to the School, have fully answered the twofold benefit which was anticipated. It was on the 15th of April that the first stone was laid; a blessing being sought by a little party of villagers, quietly gathered together, in the language of our Collect, "Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, &c." On the 5th of October, in the same year, the Chapel was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester, in the presence of about fifty Clergymen, and nearly all the families of respectability for several miles round.

The Chapel, of which the plans and elevations are annexed, was calculated by measurement to hold 480 persons, including the gallery, which contains about 130. But as the Sunday Scholars sit on benches in the aisles, more than 500 can be easily accommodated.

It is built of limestone, and the stones are placed in course, but are very little hammered beyond what was necessary for securing the joints; and indeed the rough appearance is preferred, as giving more the appearance of antiquity. Walling in course, however, greatly increases the expense, and adding nothing to the security of the building; only to the appearance.

The walls inside are done in stone finish, lined, and stone coloured; which gives a much more comfortable appearance than common plaster, and is a very slight extra expense.

The open roof, with ceiling laid on the spars, cannot be too strongly recommended. It is most in Church character as far as appearance is concerned; and while no bad effect results to the voice of the clergyman, if common care be taken, it is most favourable for the effect of singing and the organ.

The ceiling has subsequently been painted in oak, which cost about Twenty Guineas. The effect is very good, but it is attended with the great inconvenience of the wet dropping from the line of the ribs in frosty weather; the moisture being unable to escape through the painting, as it did before through the plaister, and then freezing, and thawing again with the action of the sun on the slate, and the heat arising from the body of the Church during morning service. It is an evil complained of in many places, and it is not easy to apply a remedy. The best, perhaps, is to keep the Church as warm as possible during the day and night of Saturday.

[At Hurst Green, where a Church is built upon exactly the same plan, the situation being exposed, it was recommended to plank the roof entirely, like a boarded floor, before slating, in order to give additional security to the slates: this plan has certainly advantages. The spars are so contrived as to present inside square compartments, which are smoothed, and painted

oak colour pannelled; superseding the necessity of plaister ceiling. The internal appearance, as well as the security of the roof, are greatly benefited; and the additional expense is only about £30, excepting painting.]

The gallery is appropriated to the Clergy Daughters' School and the Organ. The rest of the Church is free, excepting the Hall and the Minister's pews.

The floors of the seats are all boarded; and being raised six inches above the flags of the aisles, are dry and comfortable.

Arrangements were made for heating the Church by means of a descending stove placed in front of the pews at the east end, with a hot air flue passing along the north aisle to the west end; but it was not found to answer. It is believed that Arnott's stoves are the surest, safest, and least expensive mode of warming a Church.

The Reading Desk and Pulpit stood originally as in the plan, on one side of the Chancel arch; but they have since been moved into the front of the Communion rails, which has proved an immense advantage and comfort both to the minister and the congregation.

The Font, which is of black Dent Marble, was in a great measure the kind gift of Mr. Nixon, the marble manufacturer.*

* A very neat portable Font has been given to the new Church at Stonyhurst, which answers every purpose; not re-

The Church, including Painting, Glazing, and all necessary expenses, was built for £750.

There was the privilege of burning lime in a kiln within half a mile, and the stone was given: but the quarry did not answer so well as was expected; and it may be safely stated, that there are few situations in which the same edifice ought not to be erected for the same money. It will generally be found that stone will readily be given for such purpose; and freestone will, in most cases, work at less expense than limestone.

A very considerable saving would be effected by adopting *random* instead of *course* walling. The steeple should be in *course*, and the body of the Church might be left as it is walled, neatly pointed or covered with rough-cast, which is a very trifling expense. The rough-cast should not be white, but stone colour.

Random walls are just as likely to be dry as *course* walls; and if not rough-casted, they might very soon be covered with Irish ivy, which has always a pretty effect upon a Church; and so far from being injurious, has been clearly proved to be beneficial: the large leaves acting like slate to throw off the rain; and the tendrils sucking out the damp from the wall.

quiring even the expense of a stand; as it might be placed, when wanted, on the Communion Table, from which the ceremony might be performed. The price is fourteen shillings; and it is to be had at Sharpur's, Pall Mall East, London.

A Clergyman, within a few miles of Casterton, some time ago completely cured the damp in his Parsonage by means of Irish ivy.

The Steeple is sufficient for four Bells, and even more; but as the strictest economy had to be observed, there is only one at Casterton. It is an exceedingly good one for the money. It was got from Mr. Mears, Bell Founder, White-chapel, London; and cost £11, including stock, wheels, iron work, brass roller and rope, and carriage to Manchester: 12*s.* 7*d.* being deducted for ready money.*

Where an Organ is desired, it is well to give sufficient time for inquiry; and there will seldom be any difficulty in meeting with a second-hand one at a reasonable rate.

The Casterton Organ came from the Chapel at Highgate; where, in consequence of the building of a larger Chapel, a larger Organ was required. It was thoroughly examined by Mr. Gray, and pronounced well worth the £40 which was asked for it. If this had not been purchased, one that would have been thought sufficient for the purpose, though much smaller, and with only three stops instead of seven, could have been had in Norfolk for £30, nearly new, and only dis-

* Where it can be afforded, it would be desirable to have the Tower a foot wider each way, and three or four feet higher.

The buttresses would be better the same height as the windows.

carded by a gentleman to make room for a larger one.

It is desirable that a Church should be well spouted; and cast iron spouts are recommended, only they must be kept well painted. Those at Casterton Church came from the foundry at Kendal.

The windows are glazed with diamond panes in lead, and square panes round the sides.

The square panes are painted a light orange colour, which has a very good effect; and the diamond panes on the whole South side are done in imitation of ground glass, to keep out the sun. The expense of this is very trifling: indeed all the windows in the Church would have been done in imitation of ground glass for a sum scarcely exceeding five pounds.

The two middle windows on the North and South sides have casements in the centre of the window, as have also the four windows in the gallery. The casements hang on a pivot, which is on all accounts the best mode of ventilating, and especially of keeping out the rain.

The Communion Plate was got at Messrs. Rodgers's, Sheffield.

The expenses of Consecration, including the previous notices, correspondence, and conveyance of land, amounted to £44 16s. 10d.*

* Independent of what are strictly law expenses, the consecration charges are under £20.

There was a Collection at the Consecration which amounted to £67; and it might generally be taken for granted, that a collection on such an occasion would cover the expenses.

It may be well to add, that in the case of new Churches, the duty is returned on all exciseable articles, if it be recommended by her Majesty's Commissioners, through whose hands the application to the Treasury must be made. There was a drawback at Casterton on the Baltic Timber, and Glass, of £38. I have been told that some deduction is made for American timber; but as Baltic is infinitely preferable, it is strongly recommended to use nothing else; at all events nothing but Baltic should be placed on the roof.

The Excise Officer of the District will give instructions concerning the necessary papers for applying for the drawback.

In some recent cases the Pulpit has been made to have the appearance of stone by a preparation of sand; and is said to have a very good effect.

The old English style of Architecture, with lancet windows and buttresses is decidedly the most satisfactory for an ecclesiastical edifice; but whatever style or plan is adopted, it is strongly recommended to avoid the use of valley gutters.

They are troublesome enough, especially in snow, in private houses, where there is every advantage of care; but in the case of a Church, it is well to guard as far as possible against the chance of injury arising from the uncertain attentions of those who have the charge of it. If the snow is left to melt in a valley gutter, it must unavoidably find its way under the slate, and damage the interior.

It is possible that persons may be deterred from undertaking the erection of a Church, by the prospect of no adequate maintenance for the Clergymen.

The interest of £1000 will in the funds probably scarcely reach more than £35 a-year. But there are few cases in which something may not be obtained from pew rents. And it is hoped, that though £1000 is very properly fixed as the minimum on which the Patronage will be granted, many will not confine their bounty to that extent of endowment.

For this important purpose the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty are often able to lend their assistance, by granting a Benefaction of £200 to meet a like sum. But as the whole disposable revenue of the Board does not at present exceed £6000, this resource must not in all cases be confidently relied on.

With respect to endowment, it may be further observed, that the most efficient augmentation which can take place after a Church is consecrated, is the attaching to it a Parsonage House. Not only is the residence of a clergyman thereby secured, to the great advantage of the district; but the circumstance of there being a house, will greatly facilitate the securing a respectable and efficient Clergyman; since a Parsonage will, in almost all cases, be of far more real value to a Clergyman than the interest of the money expended upon it. To encourage this important appendage to a Church, a plan is annexed of a very comfortable Parsonage, which is as neat in external appearance, as it is commodious inside.

It is the plan of the Parsonage at Grimsargh in the parish of Preston.

A Parsonage on this plan ought to be built in any situation for the sum of £400. At Grimsargh it was built for that sum, though there was the expense of buying bricks.

A plan of the intended School at Hurst Green is added, as it may be useful in some cases. It should be built well under £300.

It is hoped that these hints which I have endeavoured to throw together, and most of them the result of experience, may be of use to others

in similar undertakings. There is happily an excellent spirit at work in the present day, for the extension of the best interests of religion, in connexion with our invaluable establishment: leading many to combat with even great and appalling difficulties for the accomplishment of their object; while others are only waiting to have the way clearly opened for the execution of their designs. Were proof wanting of the truth of this, I need only refer to the many visits which have been paid to the Church at Casterton, with a view to similar undertakings; as well as the continual application which is made for our plans.

We cannot witness these things without indulging the hope, that whatever be the trials which await us, the blessing of God is not, at all events, departing from our Church; but that He who has all hearts in his hands, and who turneth them as seemeth best to His godly wisdom, is disposing his servants thus to labour, because He is in the midst of us, to bless us and to do us good.

Let the benevolent Christian, to whom God has entrusted the talent of wealth, consider if there be any possible way in which he can more improve his talent to his own gratification and satisfaction, as well as the benefit of others and the divine glory. Let him consider whether it does not behove him to compassionate the case

of some needy district with which he stands locally connected; or, if it would suit his purpose better, to help forward one or other of the Diocesan Societies, now in most useful operation. And let it never be forgotten, that of all the plans of usefulness which can be proposed, this stands pre-eminent for extensive benefit; providing not only for the present spiritual exigencies of the nation, but for the highest interests of generations yet unborn.

To this second edition are added,

I. A Sketch and Ground Plans of Holme Church and Parsonage. It was not easy to convince many persons that Casterton Chapel was really finished for the sum mentioned. On building a Church at Holme, it was determined to adopt precisely the same plan as at Casterton, save that the steeple is wider and higher, and has pinnacles at the four corners. The whole work, including painting, &c., was contracted for and finished in a very substantial and satisfactory manner for the sum of £750.

The form of the roof of Holme Church is given, as it may be well to know that where pecuniary help is expected from the Church



THE CHURCH AND SCHOOLHOUSE OF THE TOWN OF

Building Society in London, the plan of Caster-ton roof will not be sanctioned by their Committee.

It is believed, that since the feet of the principals rest upon a strong plank which extends along the whole of the top of the wall, there is really no danger of mischief. The only objection to the Holme plan is that the beam is inconvenient in the Gallery, and intersects the Chancel arch very awkwardly. The expense of both is much the same.

The Parsonage, including painting, marble chimney-pieces, &c., was completed for £350. Few small country benefices can require a more commodious dwelling; and exactly the same plan has been adopted at Silverdale, Preston Patrick, Austwick, and Hurst Green, for sums varying from £300 to £400. No other plan can be adopted where so much convenience can be had for so small a sum. If any thing beyond a square building with two gables is attempted, a considerable increase of expense must be incurred, on which account this plan is preferable to that at Grimsargh. The external effect is not so pleasing, but the convenience is as great, and the expense must be less. At Silverdale and Hurst Green the entrance door is at the end, which makes the parlour windows more private, and materially adds to the size of one parlour. The width of the passage, however, has to be taken

from the study at the back. But in most cases two parlours are all that is wanted, and the back room makes an excellent closet.

It is desirable in all cases where it can be done, to make cellars under the parlours.

II. A Sketch, with Plans, of Casterton Parsonage, which may be of use where a larger house is required. It should be built for £800, including Outbuildings.

III. The Plan of Casterton Village School and Rooms for Aged Poor is strongly recommended for adoption in other places. It often happens that more room is required for Sunday-school, or lectures, or anniversary meetings, than the regular school-rooms afford. The upper half of the partition between the school-room and teacher's dwelling-room consists of shutters, which open (the under part being cupboards, for school-room books), thus throwing the dwelling-room into connexion with the school-rooms when so required.

The rooms above and behind will accommodate twelve aged poor. The plan is, where practicable, to have a schoolmistress who is qualified to take a kind and Christian oversight of the old people, assisting them in illness, reading to them occasionally, and assembling all in her own room for family worship night and morn-

ing. It is not intended to confine the benefit to one parish in all cases, but to allow the Clergymen of a few adjoining parishes to recommend from time to time the most deserving amongst their aged poor, to whom a peaceful asylum in their declining years, rent-free, and near the House of God, with other little privileges, may be an object.

The plan is strongly recommended as combining much important advantage, and as very practicable and applicable in many a country parish.

In the case of Casterton there is some unnecessary ornament and expense, which the peculiar situation seemed to call for, and the stones were on the spot.

But such a building should not cost more than £300.

IV. The next are Plans of an intended Infant School, and Room for Public Meetings and Lectures, with Dwelling-house. Over the dwelling-house is a gallery open to the school-room, which will be found useful where there is a large Infant School. It also answers the purposes of a Sunday-school, as it regards the separation of boys and girls; and that separation might be more entire, if desired, by a curtain across the front of the gallery.

While the gallery adds greatly to the accom-

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modation required for public meetings or lectures, (sufficient altogether for 500 persons or more,) the small gallery at the other end for Infant School purposes is easily converted into a platform for the speakers. Under this small gallery there is ample room for cupboards for books, &c., as well as a washing-place for the children. The cost of this building should not exceed £350, or at the most £400.

Casterton Hall, March, 1842.



CASTERTON CHAPEL.

SPECIFICATIONS

FOR THE WORK REQUIRED TO BE DONE IN ERECTING AND
FINISHING A CHURCH.

CONDITIONS.

The proposers are requested to observe, that they are to prepare their Estimates on a Specific Sum of Money for completing the whole of the work agreeable to the full intent and meaning of the Plans and this Specification.

MASONS' WORK.

The Contractor or Contractors to sink the Foundations at least 6 feet below the level of the floor, and lower if the ground is not firm and solid for making a good foundation.

The foundations of the walls to be 3 feet thick, and laid with through stones, and when raised level with the ground, to set on 3 inches on each side. All the walls and buttresses to be made the size and thickness as marked upon the Plan. The whole of the walling to be walled in hammer-scabbled courses, or random walling, as the case may be, in a good and workmanlike manner, with sufficient water-cast; and to have a row of throughs at every 3 feet in height laid to touch one another; and all the walling to have a sufficient quantity of good mortar, made of lime and clean sand. The tower to be walled in the same manner as the other walling, and finished in every respect according to plan. All openings for doors, windows, &c. &c. to be made the same size as plan, with label moulds as shown on the plan, of which drawings will be furnished full size, both for windows and buttress caps, which will have to be neatly broad tooled.

The Chancel and Aisles to be flagged with good sound 2½ inch flags, well squared at the edges, and firmly laid in a good bed of suitable sand. Three polished freestone steps to be up to the Altar Table, 12 inches broad, and 6 inches thick each.

SLATING.

The roof to be covered with the second-best Black Westmorland Slate, with sufficient band and side-seams, upon Baltic

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laths; the laths to be 2 inches broad and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, nailed to the spars with beat iron nails, and every slate nailed through the lath, with two copper nails to each slate, and rivetted under the lath; the eaves to project not less than 4 inches over the ends of the spars. The whole of the slating to be well teared or pointed with good lime and hair plaster. To have a free-stone ridge-stone not less than 6 inches of skirt.

PLASTERING.

The whole of the interior of the Church to have three coats of good lime and hair plaster; the last to be stone finished and jointed, to imitate ashlar.

A neat bead to be run round the window heads, as shown upon the plan. The roof to be ceiled to the spars, with heart-of-deal laths, and wrought iron nails. The large Arch dividing the Church from the Chancel, is to be Gothic, as shown on the plan, and finished with label mould and impost.

GLAZING.

All the windows to be made with a margin round, and diamond squares, with narrow lead, and to be glazed with the second-best glass, and well cemented and stayed with a sufficient number of iron bars. To have 8 casements, not less than 2ft. 6in. long, to hang upon pivots, and fixed in the windows. 3 on the South front, 3 on the North front, and 2 on the West end. To find lead for the Tower roof, and flashings for all other places, not less than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the foot.

JOINERS' AND CARPENTERS' WORK.

The roof to be well framed and bound together with good iron screw bolts and straps, and the feet to project 12 inches over the face of the wall, and to have the ends planed, and a plate 6in. by 2in. laid fair with the outside of the wall for the spars to fix to. To be bond timber all round the building, 12in. by 6in. laid a proper height for the roof to stand upon.

The lintels for all openings to be 12in. by 6in., and not to have less than 12in. hold of the wall at each end; the window

heads to have ribs fixed to form the Arch and Sconce the same as the sides, as shown on the plan. A 1½in. wood bead to be fixed from the bottom of the window up to the springing of the arch with a cap, of which a drawing will be given. To be 2 floors in the tower, laid the height as marked in the plan, joists 9in. by 2½in., and not more than 12in. from centre to centre, and to have 6in. hold of the wall at each end, and covered with inch Baltic deal boards. The roof in the Tower to be a lead flat, laid upon joists and boards, same as the other floors.

The framing for the pews and free sittings to be 1½in. thick, made of good Memel timber, free from sap, shakes and large knots, and stuck with a hollow; the pannels not to exceed 6in. wide; the backs of the free sittings to be 2 feet wide, top and bottom; the elbows to be 3ft. 6in. high, and 14in. wide; the stiles of the elbows to run down below the floor, and well fixed to the sleepers; the seats to be 1½in. thick, and 13in. broad, and well supported with a sufficient number of upright supports 1in. thick. The Pulpit, Reading-desk, and Clerk's desk to be made as shown in the plan.

The floors for the pews, free sittings, and vestry to be boarded with inch boards upon sleepers and joists: sleepers, 8in. by 4in., joists, 5in. by 2in. The floors to be raised 6in. above the aisles. To be a 6in. skirting up the aisles, and round the Church where wanted. To be a neat Gothic railing in front of the Altar Table, with a gate in the centre, for which a drawing will be given.

All the pews and free sittings to have book shelves 5in. broad, ¾ thick, and ¾ capping at the bottom edge; the shelves to be supported with a sufficient number of brackets. All the framing to have ½in. oak capping on the top. All doors and window frames to be made according to plan. The entrance door to be 2½in. thick, pannels 1½in. thick, neatly moulded, of which a drawing will be given; to be hung to good and substantial cheeks, with ornamented bands and crooks.

All the timber, for all purposes, for erecting this Church, to be of the best crown Memel timber.

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Should there be any thing omitted in this specification that, in the idea of a competent builder or architect, can be considered as actually necessary for the completion of the building in the manner intended, the Contractor or Contractors must then execute the same as if they had been specified, and obtain no advantage for such omissions. The plans are in every respect to be equally binding with this specification.

The whole of the work will be subject to the inspection of the Trustees or their Superintendent, who reserves to himself the power of rejecting any part he may consider deficient, either in point of workmanship or material; and unless the same be immediately altered to his satisfaction, he will cause other workmen to make the required alteration: the same to be paid for from the amount of the Contractor's tender.

The Contractor or Contractors to find a sufficient quantity of the best materials of each respective sort for completing the aforesaid work, in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner; also, all ladders, scaffolding, ropes, or any other matter or thing that may be required during the progress of the work.

SCANTLINGS OF TIMBER.

	FT.	FT.
Rafters	12	by 4
King Posts	12	by 4
Collar Beams	9	by 4
Braces	8	by 2½
Spars	2½	by 2½
Ribs	6	by 4
Roof Trees	7	by 2
Foot Beams	12	by 4
Bond Timber	12	by 6

The Contractor or Contractors to bind themselves to have the whole of the work finished before the — day of — next, under the forfeiture of — for every day's delay beyond the specified time.

SEVERAL USEFUL HINTS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING

SUGGESTIONS

PUBLISHED BY THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY
FOR BUILDING CHURCHES.

SITE. **CENTRAL**, but with regard to population rather than space; dry; rather elevated, but not on a high or steep hill; not near nuisances, such as steam-engines, shafts of mines, noisy trades, or offensive manufactories; accessible by foot and carriage-ways, but not to be so near to principal thoroughfares, as to subject the service of the Church to the danger of being incommoded by noise.

FOUNDA- TION. Adequate to the height and size of the structure; to be surrounded, if requisite, by good covered drains; no graves within the walls, unless they are vaulted, nor any graves or access to the vaults within 20 feet of the outside; foundation to be at least a foot lower than any grave near it; and if the soil wants firmness, the walls may often be better secured from partial settlements by spreading the footing on each side, than by deepening the foundation, or resorting to more expensive works.

AREA. It is suggested, that it would tend much to the preservation of Churches, and render them more dry, if a paved open Area, not less than 18 inches wide, was made round them, and sunk 6 or 8 inches below the level of the floor of the Church, with a drain from the Area to carry off the water: this observation is applicable to old Churches, as well as new ones.

BASEMENT. Some Churches and Chapels are rendered cheaper, drier, and more commodious, by good vaults under them, for coals for the use of the poor, fire-engines, or the like, and for stoves for warming the interior; others by apartments for clerk, sexton, &c. The distance be-

tween the joists of the ground-floor should never exceed twelve inches.

WALLS. Thickness to be well proportioned to height and incumbent weight, &c. Durability to be regarded more than beauty, and not to be less than twenty-four feet high, when galleries are to be erected, which should always have horizontal ties from the pillars to the walls.

When cased with stone, the wall ought to be thicker than is requisite if of brick only, because the stone, although it adds to the beauty, increases the weight without proportionally increasing the strength, as the two materials do not settle equally together.

ROOF. Strength and durability to be most regarded. No roof to be constructed without tie-beams, otherwise the rafters, not being confined at the feet, have a tendency to spread and thrust out the walls.

If the expense of lead, which is most durable, cannot be afforded, the next best covering is slate.

Slates to be laid upon battens rather than boards, and to be rendered inside; boards being liable to rot for want of air.

GUTTERS. To be most carefully constructed to carry off the rain and snow into the perpendicular pipes, which are cheapest and best of cast iron, cylindrical, and placed an inch or two at least from the wall, so as to admit air and keep it dry.

Dripping eaves projecting very far, should not supersede the necessity of gutters and pipes, even in very sheltered situations; but in exposed places, eaves gutters and rain water pipes will be absolutely necessary to prevent the wet being driven against the walls, and thus rendering the building damp.

Gutters may be made of cast iron; but unless skilfully cast, they will not preserve their level.

Outlets should be provided in parapets to carry off the overflowing occasioned by rapid thaws or otherwise, and also waste pipes in the cistern heads of the rain water pipes.

The drains on the roof should be protected by coverings, as it prevents the melting snow from congealing in the gutter, and thus obstructing the water course.

Easy access to the gutters should be provided by dormer-doors and boarded gangways within the Roof, for the convenience of cleansing them in times of snow, or whenever necessary.

If any, the utmost care should be taken to render them safe from fire. They may be concealed in pinnacles.

The vestibule and staircase may be placed in the Tower, so as to leave the whole Church available for sittings.

To sittings, wood or brick; to gangways, brick or stone; if not under-vaulted, it may be freed from damp by brick rubble, flints or ashes, or furnace slack, laid to the depth of 12 or 18 inches under the floor. Allowance should also be made for the future rise of the surrounding burying ground; the floors of many Churches originally above ground, being at this day many feet below the surface, and thereby become damp and unwholesome.

Ought not to resemble modern sashes; but whether Grecian or Gothic, the glass should be in small panes, and not costly; not opening like casements, but falling inwards and downwards from near the top, or outwards from the top, or hung on horizontal pivots.

Where lead-lights are adopted, copper bands to tie them to the saddle-bars are preferable to lead, being less liable to stretch and become loose by the action of the wind.

The very unsightly appearance often occasioned by the wet streaming down the window-backs, may be prevented by fixing a small copper gutter at the bottom of each lead-light, to receive the moisture produced by condensation, with copper tubes to convey the same to the outside of the building. This has also a tendency to keep the building dry, and to preserve it from decay.

**VENTILA-
TION.** Cannot be completely effected by windows alone, without incommoding the congregation. Fresh air may be introduced from without, and conveyed through pipes carried under the floor into the body of the Church, at convenient apertures; and the foul air may be expelled at or near the roof, either by horizontal or perpendicular channels or tubes. The horizontal are used in the best barrack infirmaries.

Apertures in the ceiling may also be made to open and close by means of luffer boards.

All ventilation provided in the original construction of the building to be carefully preserved and kept open.

All doors to be opened for one hour before service and one hour after, except the winter evening service, and also except where warm air is used during the time of its being used in winter.

All windows, casements, &c. to be set open for some hours every fine day, both in winter and summer.

WARMTH. Is best provided by introducing warm air through the floor from chambers of air placed in the vaults under it, which are heated by means of stoves or furnaces, and the heat, whether from a stove or otherwise, ought to be introduced near the door, whereby the heat will be carried into the Church by the draft from the door.

VOICE. Echo and circulation of sound to be avoided, therefore stucco on batten, domes and coved ceilings (except of the waggon form), to be avoided; so also circular walls, except only at the back of the Preacher and Reader. Ceilings of wood preferable to plaster; all wood work is favourable to the voice.

**ACCOMMO-
DATIONS.** The most favourable position for the Minister is near an end wall, or in a semicircular recess under a half dome. The congregation should all see as well as hear him; therefore no square, or round, or double pews should be allowed, and as few pews as may be. The rest of the seats, open benches with backs. A narrow shelf fixed

behind the back rail will serve at once to strengthen it and to support the Prayer-book; under the shelf may be placed pegs, or other conveniences for great coats and cloaks, sticks and umbrellas; about half-way under the seats may be fixed a shelf for receiving hats. Kneeling-boards should in all cases be provided.

The Seats should all be placed so as to face the Preacher, as far as possible. Pillars of cast iron to support a gallery will give least obstruction to sight and hearing, and are not unfit for Chapels, though in large Churches they may want grandeur.

With a view of wasting as little space as possible, the Gallery may be fitted up with benches and back-railings for children and others entitled to the use of free seats. Other free seats may be placed under the galleries; and the eastern end of them, if they lie nearest to the pulpit or reading desk, may afford the best accommodation to the aged and infirm, and the middle of the area may be filled with pews for such as are able to pay rents. In adapting the front seat of a gallery to the use of children, it is advantageous to carry the front wainscot but little higher than the knee, and to surmount it with an open railing, which may be made of cast iron, through which the children may be seen whilst kneeling and sitting. Where the pulpit is placed at the west end, the benches, whether pewed or not, ought to run from E. to W., so that no part of the congregation may turn their backs upon the altar. The pulpit also should be placed so as to intercept the view of it as little as possible.

When the congregation is mixed of children and adults, from 17 to 20 inches, by from 28 to 35 inches, may be allowed for each sitting, and from 4 to 5 square feet on the floor not too much for every individual, allowing for gangways, communion table, &c. Hence a floor, to accommodate from 1,000 to 1,200 persons, should contain from 5,500 to 6,500 square feet, and so in proportion. An average of less than 18 by 30 inches has been found insufficient for the accommodation of each person.

FORM. The most approved forms are a parallelogram and an octagon: but a polygon or a semi-polygon, or a figure of three straight sides and one polygonal, would bring a large congregation nearer to the Preacher than any other, except a circle, which is objectionable, as confounding articulate sounds.

ORNAMENT. Neat, simple, never gaudy or trifling. **Woollen Internal.** linings and cushions are apt to harbour dust, damp, and vermin. Wood is most easily kept clean and dry; yet moveable cushions, if wanted, may be allowed.

ORNAMENT. Pure and simple, yet venerable, and having the **External.** character of a Church or Chapel; none preferable to the simplest Gothic. The Grecian Doric is also eligible.

MATERIALS. For walls, stone preferable, laid as in the quarry, in large blocks, and all well grouted or dowelled; and if brick, the lowest course to be laid dry, and the rest in cement, to the second or third course above ground; or lay a horizontal course of slate in cement quite through the wall, just above the level of the outer ground, in order to prevent the rising of the damp up the wall. For the beams and other timber, iron may often be substituted; but it requires to be carefully examined, for a flaw in the casting has already been the cause of tremendous and most expensive accidents: and wherever the ends of timbers are lodged in the walls, they will be liable to rot, by imbibing the damp, unless they are exposed to a circulation of air.

VESTRY. It is most convenient when placed near the reading desk or pulpit.

FINISHINGS. Wall wainscoting, or wood linings to walls, to be avoided wherever convenient. Wood linings to walls confine the damp, and frequently occasion dry rot. For the same reason cement skirtings are to be preferred to wood, particularly on the ground floor. Where the linings to the walls are of wood, holes should be perforated under the seats to allow the circulation of air.



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1. In the first place, a Psalm or Hymn should be devotional: generally speaking, a direct act of prayer or praise. A descriptive Hymn ought rarely to be allowed, and should always have an evident tendency to raise the soul to God and heaven. Hymns consisting of the Christian's address to his soul are clearly admissible on this principle; but a Hymn should never invade the province of the pulpit and be admonitory. Invitatory Hymns may occasionally be allowed. Going to work upon this principle, the Editor does not know a large Selection out of which he is not at once induced to expunge one half or more; and by so doing, ample room is made for the introduction of truly devotional and satisfactory Hymns.

2. He has had much satisfaction in aiming to restore the Hymns in this Selection, as far as possible, to their original condition.

He believes he is not singular in feeling greatly disturbed to see old friends so completely metamorphosed as scarcely to be recognized. He cannot but think that many alterations have been made without improvement, and he candidly owns that he had rather see an old favourite with some of its imperfections, than so cut up and disguised as to be almost unknown. If a Compiler chooses to avail himself of the labours of others, it is very doubtful how far he ought to make a single deviation from the original, except in the way of curtailment.

3. The Editor has aimed at a more simple and lucid arrangement than he has met with elsewhere. He believes that it is generally most acceptable to have the Psalms by themselves; immediately after which should stand prominent, the Hymns for Public Worship and the Lord's Day: the rest being divided into as few Heads as is consistent with their distinct and proper classification. He thinks it will be an advantage to find the Hymns arranged alphabetically under their respective Heads.

4. With respect to arrangement, the Editor is further led, after full and long consideration and experience, to abandon the usual division into public, social, and private. Taste and opinion vary so much in this matter, that few persons find themselves always keeping the Hymns to the purposes for which they profess to be confined.

If the objection is made that hereby some Hymns of too familiar and experimental a nature are thrown into the way of general use, the Editor does not hesitate to express his hope that few Hymns will be found in this Selection, which are not as suitable for congregational, as for private and social purposes. Too familiar language in Hymns is unbecoming at all times; but what Hymns can be pointed out as couched in stronger, or more ardent language, in the way of self-reproach, rejoicing, or breathings after God, and holiness, and heaven, than we find in the formularies of our Church, and the Psalms which are put into our mouths every Sunday.

The whole of our Church Services go upon the supposition, that her worshippers are acquainted with the life of God in the soul. And it is right that the Psalmody of the Church should do the same.

5. By admitting only such Hymns as come under his general principle, and by seldom exceeding 4 or 5 verses, the Editor has been enabled to admit into this Selection every desirable Hymn with which he is acquainted: not that he deems so large a Selection necessary for congregations in general: (he does not, for instance, intend it to supersede a small Selection which he and a friend compiled some years ago, and which is in very extensive use throughout the kingdom,) but doubtless there are many who are similarly situated with himself, and who feel it to be a privilege and a blessing to have as wide a range as possible for this most delightful exercise of devotion.

The price through the Booksellers is 2s. 6d. bound in cloth; and 2s for £2 8s. ready money, on applying (post-paid) to A. FOSTER, Printer, Kirkby Lonsdale.

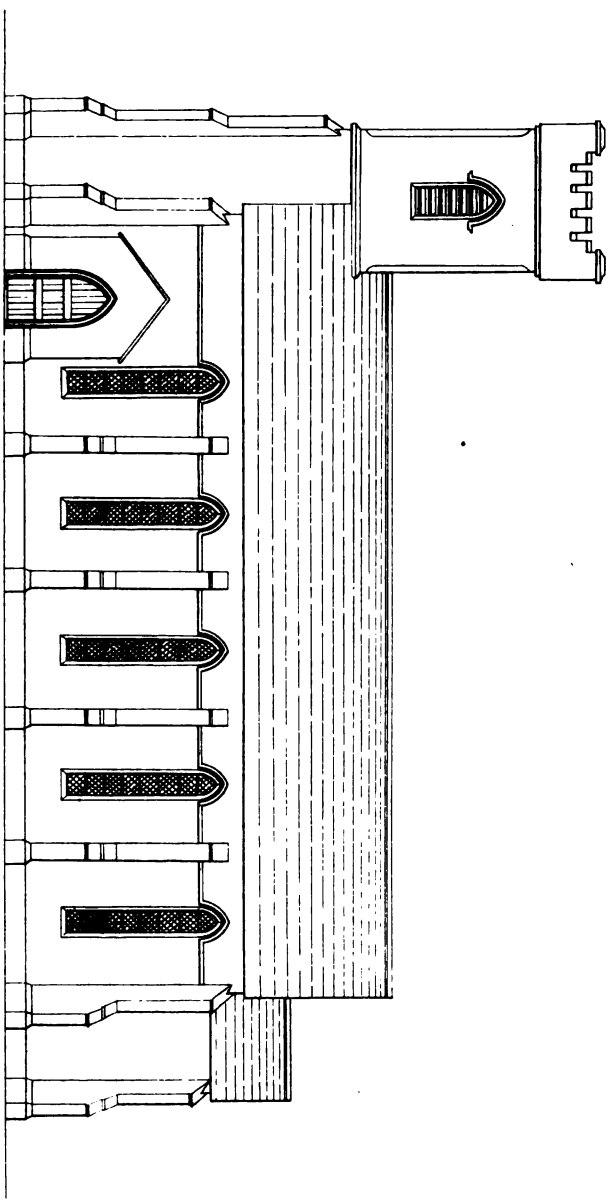
*A Collection of TUNES and CHANTS adapted to the
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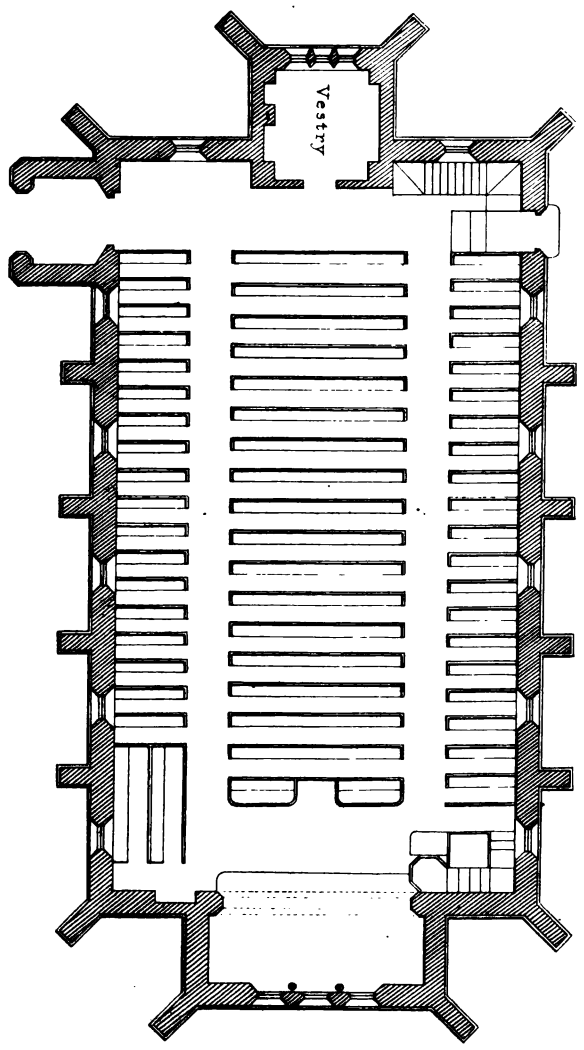
SOUTH FRONT OF CASTERTON CHAPEL.

Scale of 10 3 1 11 20 30 40 Feet

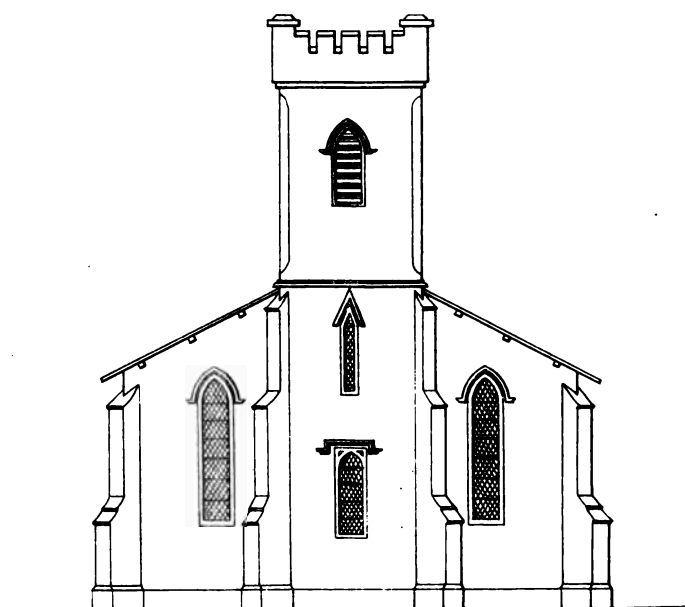
W. Matthews - 11th Nov



GROUND PLAN OF CASTERTON CHAPEL.





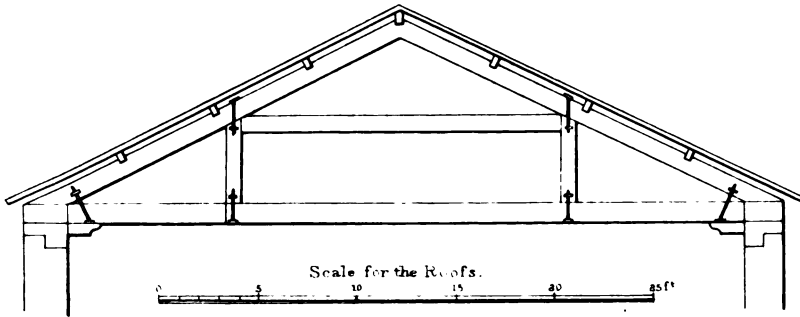


WEST END OF CASTERTON CHAPEL.

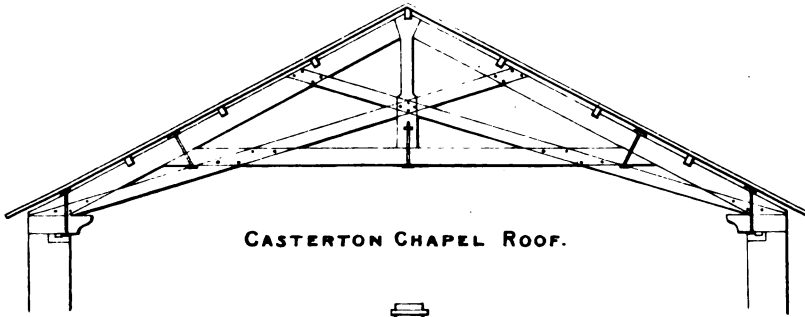
Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 Feet.



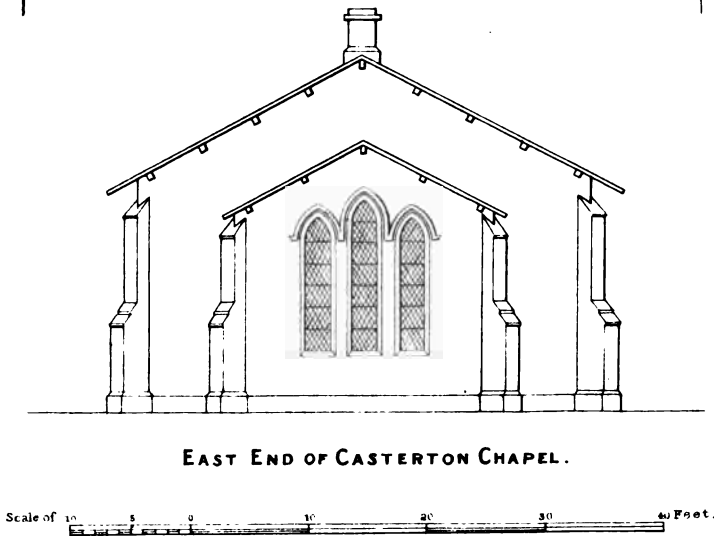
HOLME CHAPEL ROOF.



CASTERTON CHAPEL ROOF.



EAST END OF CASTERTON CHAPEL.





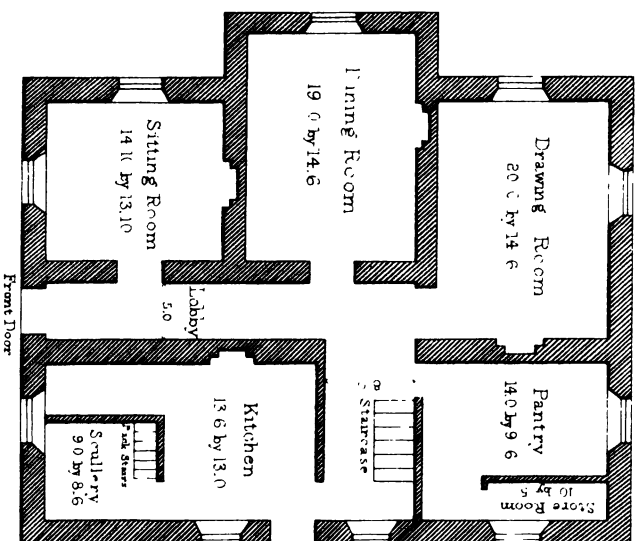


W. Madsen Lith. York



GROUND PLAN OF CASTERTON PARSONAGE.

(Height of the Rooms, 8 ft. 8 in.)



DIMENSIONS OF THE CHAMBER ROOMS.

6 Rooms on the Chamber Floor.

- 1 Room 16'0" x 15'0" Feet
- 1 D^o 19'6" x 14'6"
- 1 D^o 14'9" x 15'6"
- 1 D^o 14'4" x 14'4"
- 1 D^o 13'0" x 14'0"
- 1 D^o 9'0" x 7'0"

Height of the Rooms, 8 ft. 8 in. High.

With Water and other Closets.

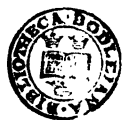
4 Rooms on the Third Story.

- 1 Room 14'6" x 12'0" Feet
- 1 D^o 15'0" x 18'0"
- 1 D^o 22'0" x 12'0"
- 1 D^o 14'0" x 12'0"

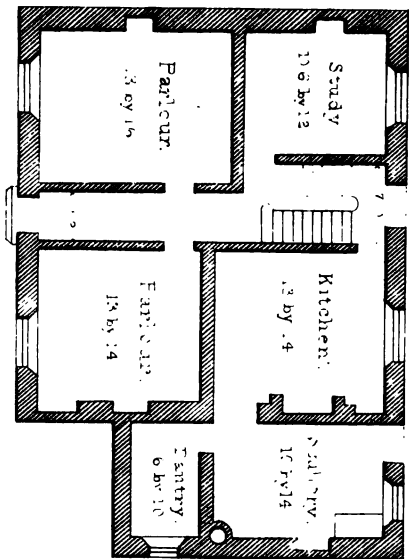
Height of the Rooms, 7 ft. High.

With a cellar same size as Ground Plan.

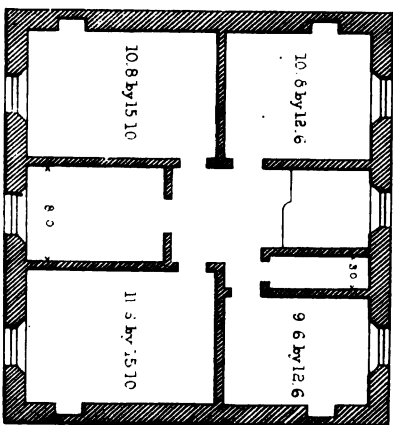




PLANS OF HOLME PARSONAGE.



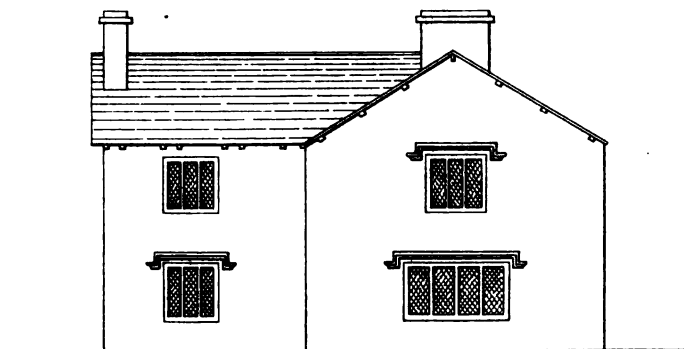
GROUND PLAN.



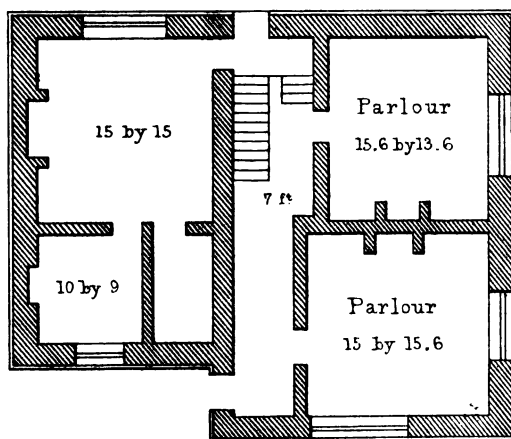
CHAMBER PLAN.







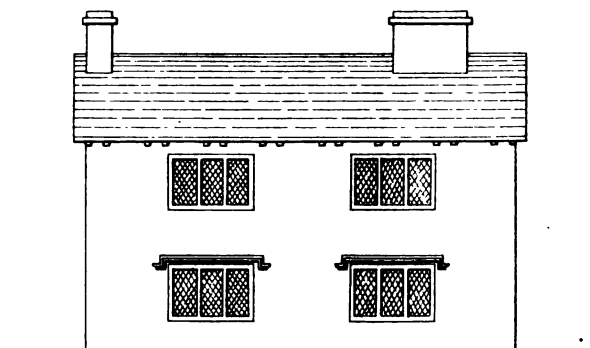
PLAN OF THE PARSONAGE HOUSE AT GRIMSARCH.



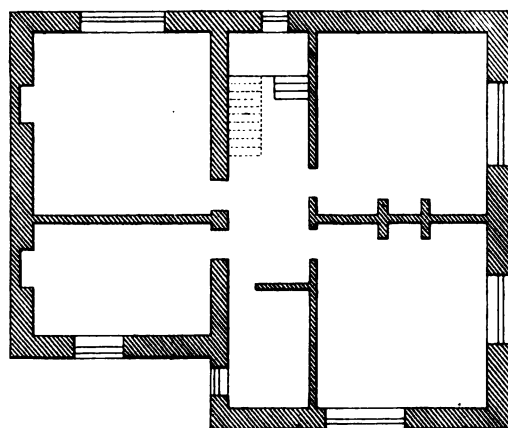
GROUND PLAN

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 Feet





PLAN OF THE PARSONAGE HOUSE AT GRIMSARGH.



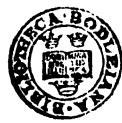
CHAMBER PLAN.

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 Feet

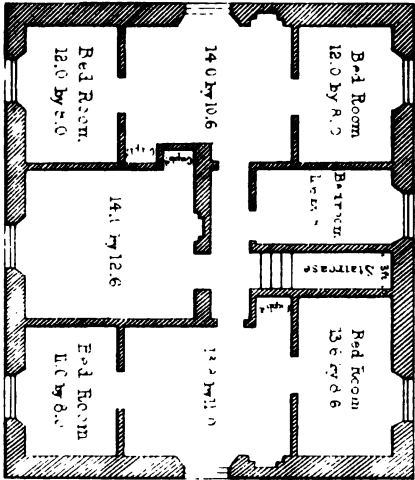




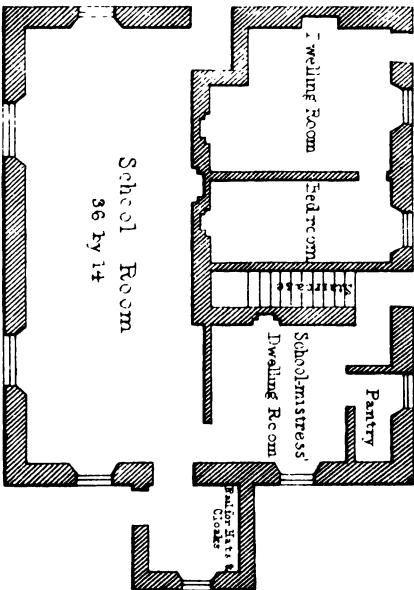
WILLIAM'S OF THE SEVEN HILLS, AND SEVEN HILLS



PLANS OF THE VILLAGE SCHOOL, CASTERTON.



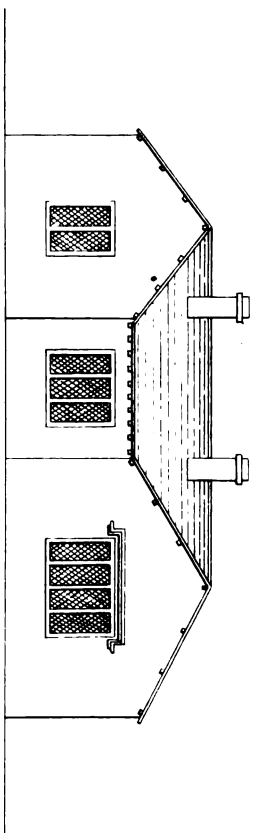
CHAMBER PLAN.



GROUND PLAN.

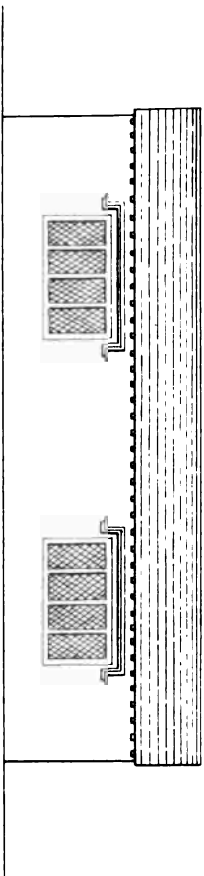






WEST FRONT.

ELEVATIONS OF A SCHOOL AND DWELLING HOUSE.

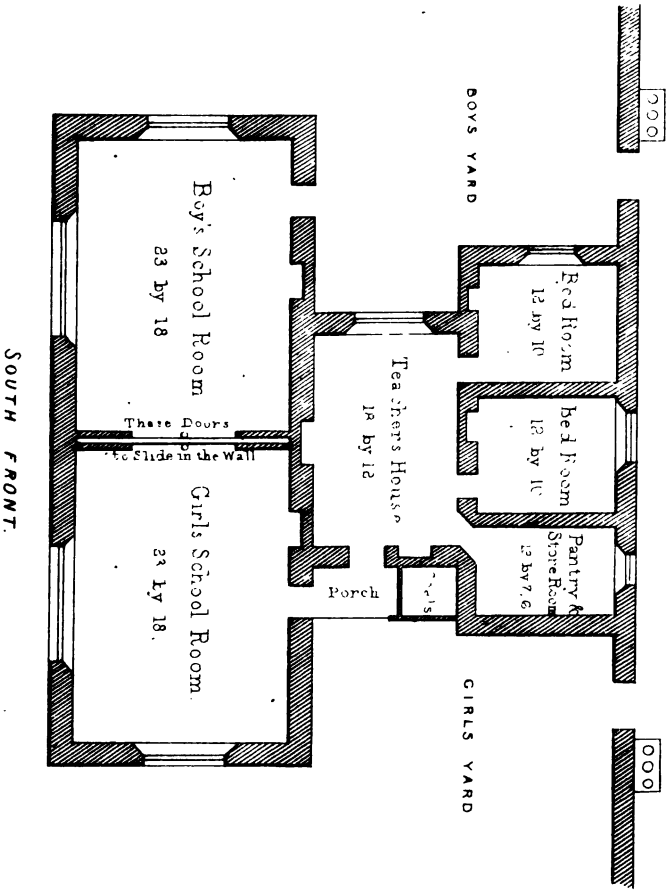


SOUTH FRONT.

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Feet

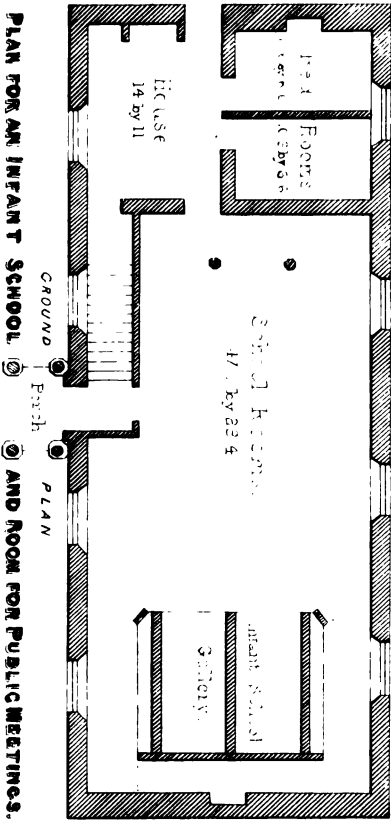
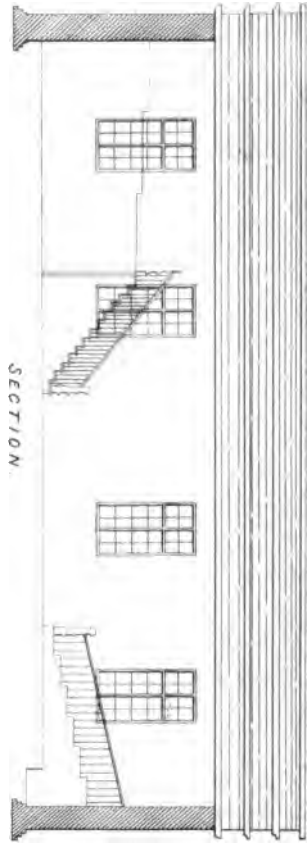


PLAN OF A SCHOOL AND DWELLING HOUSE.

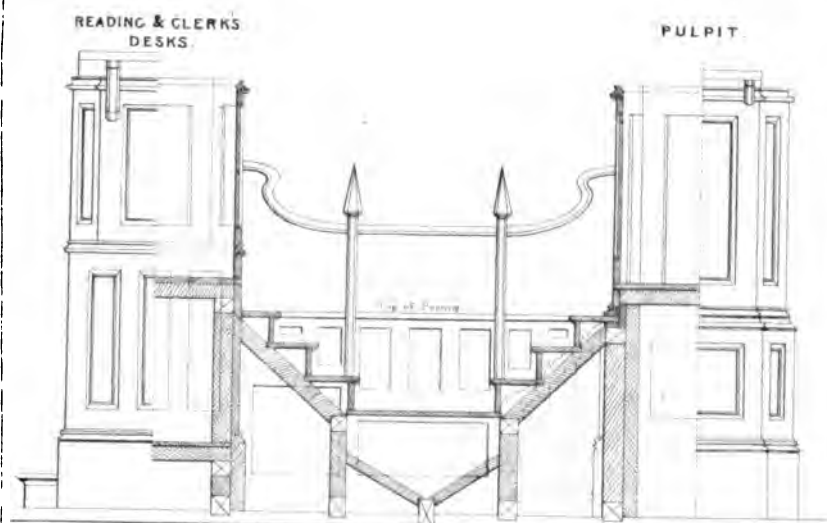




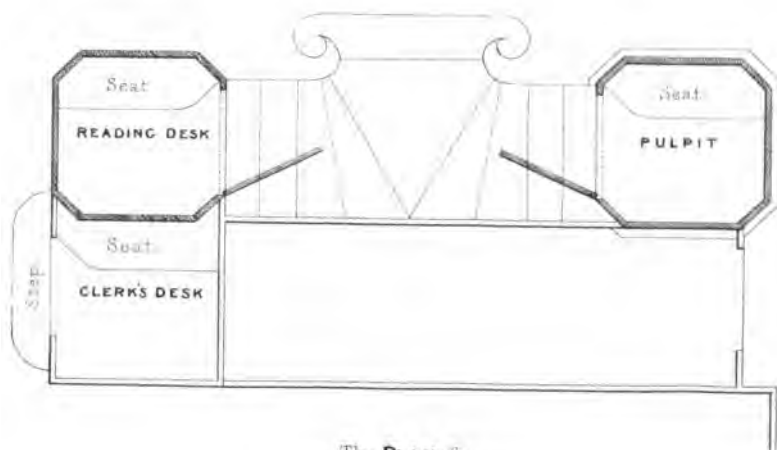








ELEVATION and SECTION.



This **PLAN** of a
PULPIT AND READING DESK,
 designed by Mr Kendal Arch^l London and adopted by him
 as a Church built according to his Plan by R. C. L. Bevan Esq^r
 near East Barnet, has an excellent Effect.

Scale of 1/2 1 2 3 4 5 6 Feet.

W. Mackintosh Lith, York







